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HARNESS, DICKEY & PIERCE, P.L.C.			SHRADER, LAWRENCE J	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/722,576	HERNANDEZ, GASPER
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Lawrence Shrader	2124

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on October 9, 2003.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1 - 29 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1 - 29 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
- Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to the amendment filed on October 9, 2003.
2. Claims 1–27 remain rejected and repeated below.
3. Claims 28 and 29 are new claims rejected below.

Specification

4. The objection to the abstract of the disclosure because the abstract exceeds 150 words in length has been withdrawn in view of the amendment filed on October 9, 2003

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The rejection of claim 6 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter has been withdrawn in view of the amendment filed on October 9, 2003.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7. Claims 1, 2, 7, 10, 13 – 15, 17; 20 – 23; and 28 – 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Cooper et al., U.S Patent 6,101,503 (hereinafter referred to as Cooper).

In regard to claim 1, Cooper discloses a network environment having a server and a terminal with a web browser:

“The server providing a first web page...configured to receive text representing an executable file.” A server provides a web page to a browser, which receives text representing an executable file (column 4, line 61 to column 5, line 8).

“The server receiving a request, including said text, from said web browser at the remote terminal;” (column 5, lines 3 – 6).

“The server doing at least one of checking the syntax of said text and executing said text...” The text is executed (column 4, line 66 to column 5, line 3; e.g., Figure 5).

“The server providing at least a first version of a second web page...includes results generated by the check for syntax or execution of said text.” Results are sent back to web page (column 5, lines 3 – 8).

In regard to claim 2, incorporating the rejection of claim 1:

“Said executable file is a program or a script;” Cooper teaches an executable script (column 4, line 66 to column 5, line 3).

“Said server executes said text by compiling and running or interpreting said text.” Text file is interpreted (column 5, lines 1–6; column 6, lines 33 - 38).

In regard to claim 7, incorporating the rejection of claim 2:

“...said executable file is a script...” Cooper teaches execution of scripting files (column 4, line 61 to column 5, line 8. The claims offer no reason for the particular use of, of unique function of a WAMIL scripting language.

In regard to claim 10, incorporating the rejection of claim 1:

“...save said text in memory.” Cooper teaches saved text (column 4, lines 30–31).

In regard to claim 13:

“The web browser ...receiving a first web page from said server...;”

“The web browser receiving said text representing said executable file from a user;”

“The web browser making a request to said server that includes said text representing an executable file;”

“The web browser receiving at least a first version of a second web page from said server that includes results.”

Claim 13 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 1 being the complementary functions of the server actions in claim 1.

In regard to claim 14, incorporating the rejection of claim 13:

“Said text defines a program or a script;”

“Said program or script is compiled and run or interpreted by said server.”

Claim 14 rejected for the same reasons as claim 2 being the complementary functions of the server actions in claim 2.

In regard to claim 15, incorporating the rejection of claim 13:

“Said network is the Internet;”

“Said first web page includes at least one fill-out form for receiving said text;”

“Said browser sends said text representing said executable file to said server in the format of at least one common gateway interface (CGI) variable.”

Claim 15 is rejected for the same reasons put forth in the rejection of claim 3 complementing the server perspective in claim 3.

In regard to claim 17, incorporating the rejection of claim 13:

“...said executable file is a script written in the Wireless Automation Manager Interface Language (WAMIL) scripting language.” Cooper teaches execution of scripting files (column 4, line 61 to column 5, line 8). The claims offer no reason for the particular use of, of unique function of a WAMIL scripting language.

In regard to claim 20:

“A server that implements the method of claim 1.”

Claim 20 (a server) is rejected for the same reasons put forth in the rejection of claim 1 (the corresponding method).

In regard to claim 21:

“A terminal on a network...running a browser that implements the method of claim 13.”

Claim 21 (a terminal) is rejected for the same reasons put forth in the rejection of claim 13 (the corresponding method).

In regard to claim 22:

“A computer-readable medium having embodies thereon a program to be processed by a server...to implement the method of claim 1.”

Claim 22 (a medium) is rejected for the same reasons put forth in the rejection of claim 1 (the corresponding method).

In regard to claim 23:

“A computer-readable medium having embodies thereon a program to be processed by a terminal on a network...that causes said terminal to implement the method of claim 13.”

Claim 23 (a medium) is rejected for the same reasons put forth in the rejection of claim 13 (the corresponding method).

8. Claims 24 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Potts, Jr. et al., U.S. Patent 6,516,339 (hereinafter referred to as Potts).

In regard to claim 24:

“The server receiving a request from said web browser...to execute said executable file on said server;”

“The server executing said executable file thereby causing separate system to be tested or manipulated;”

“The server providing at least a first version of a web page...that includes results...”

Potts discloses a server receiving a request from a web browser to execute a file (column 1, line 29–33; column 4, lines 46 - 56), the server causes other systems to be manipulated (column 1, lines 30–33), and returns the results to the browser (column 1, lines 30–35).

In regard to claim 26:

“The web browser making a request...to cause said separate system to be tested or manipulated;”

“The web browser receiving at least a first version...that includes results...”

Potts discloses a server receiving a request from a web browser to execute a file (column 1, line 29–33), the server causes other systems to be manipulated (column 1, lines 30–33), and returns the results to the browser (column 1, lines 30–35).

In regard to claims 28 and 29, incorporating the rejection of claim 24 and 26 respectively:

“said executable file was brought into existence on said server based upon text, representing said executable file, that was received by said server from one of said web browser or another web browser.”

“said executable file was brought into existence on said server based upon text, representing said executable file, that was provided by one of said web browser or another web browser.”

Potts discloses that after a text file is downloaded, editing the text causes a request to spawn thread processes to execute on the server (column 3, lines 34–51).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 3–6, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cooper et al., U.S Patent 6,101,503 (hereinafter referred to as Cooper) in view of Smith, U.S. Patent 5,963,952.

In regard to claim 3, incorporating the rejection of claim 1:

“Said network is the Internet;” Cooper discloses that the network may be the Internet (column 3, lines 55–56).

“Said first web page includes at least one fill-out form;” Cooper teaches the use of a pre-determined form for the user to enter search information via a text field (e.g., Figure 8; column 6, line 65 to column 7, line 46).

“Said server receives said text representing said executable file in the format of at least one common gateway interface (CGI) variable.” Cooper does not teach a CGI variable. However, Smith discloses a CGI for transferring input from the client to the server (column 1, lines 35–40). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the client/server network environment of Cooper with the common gateway interface of Smith because it is well known in the art that CGI is a standard

protocol used to transmit information between a web server and an application and would be used underlying the process taught by Cooper.

In regard to claim 4, incorporating the rejection of claim 3:

“...CGI variable corresponding to at least one of the method GET and the method POST.” Cooper does not teach a CGI variable corresponding to a GET or a POST. However, Smith discloses methods of forwarding information to a CGI as a GET and a POST (column 1, lines 45–57). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the client/server network environment of Cooper with the common gateway interface of Smith to provide a well known information transfer protocol to the Cooper invention, further combined the well known feature of the CGI interface having methods of GET and POST to forward information to the CGI because these features allow the flexibility of transferring the information via the input file (POST) or the URL (GET).

In regard to claim 5, incorporating the rejection of claim 4:

“Said text defines a program or a script;” Cooper teaches a text file that is interpreted by clicking on terms in the text file will launch programs (column 3, lines 1–4).

“Said CGI script calls a compiler or interpreter on said server and passes said program or script to said compiler or interpreter;” Cooper does not teach CGI implementation. However, Smith teaches that a CGI script, receiving information from the web browser, and executes a non-HTML task (column 1, lines 35–41). A compiler or an interpreter is a non-HTML task. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to execute a compiler or an interpreter via the CGI to process the executable

file of Cooper because it is well known that the function of a CGI is to communicate information between the web client and resources (databases and other programs) on the server.

“Said compiler or interpreter compiles and runs or interprets said program or script respectively;” Official notice is taken that it is well known by one skilled in the art that a line of a script file is inherently run as it is interpreted. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to implement an interpreter to process a script.

“Said compiler or interpreter returns first output data of said program or script to said CGI script;” It is well known in the art that the purpose of a CGI is to receive form information from a client, process the request via another application (database or program), and return the result to the client after obtaining it from the application. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the well-known art to return output data to the CGI script in order to eventually display the results on the browser.

“Said CGI script builds said second web page so as to include said first output data.” It is well known in the art that the purpose of a CGI is to receive form information from a client, process the request, and return the result to the client in a format compatible with the requesting browser in a web page. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the well-known art to return output data to the CGI script in order to eventually display the results on the browser in a web page.

In regard to claim 6, incorporating the rejection of claim 5:

“Said executable file is a script...” Cooper teaches execution of scripting files (column 4, line 61 to column 5, line 8) and Smith teaches a browser using scripting files (column 1, lines 25–33).

“ Said CGI script calls the Wireless Automation Management Interpreter...” Cooper does not teach CGI implementation. However, Smith teaches that a CGI script, receiving information from the web browser, and executes a non-HTML task (column 1, lines 35–41). A compiler or an interpreter is a non-HTML task. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to execute a compiler or an interpreter via the CGI to process the executable file of Cooper because it is well known that the function of a CGI is to communicate information between the web client and resources (databases and other programs) on the server.

In regard to claim 16, incorporating the rejection of claim 15:

“...said browser embeds said text...according to at least one of hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) method GET and the method POST.”

Claim 16 is rejected for the same reasons put forth in the rejection of claim 4 complementing the server perspective in claim 4.

11. Claims 8 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cooper et al., U.S Patent 6,101,503 (hereinafter referred to as Cooper) as applied to claim 1 above, in view of Boys, U.S. Patent 6,516,340.

In regard to claim 8, incorporating the rejection of claim 1:

“...provide additional versions of said second web page to said remote terminal so as to provide real time, dynamic results to said user.” Cooper does not teach providing additional versions of the second web page with updated results. However, Boys does teach providing versions of web pages to the remote terminal with the ability to update the information (column 5, lines 18–25; column 6, lines 44–54). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the client/server network environment of Cooper modified with the ability to provide additional versions of the second web age as taught by Boys because this allows the user to receive updated information back from the server as needed.

In regard to claim 18, incorporating the rejection of claim 13:

“...said browser is operable to receive additional versions of said second web page...”

Claim 18 is rejected for the same reasons put forth in the rejection of claim 8 complementing the server perspective in claim 8.

12. Claims 9 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cooper et al., U.S Patent 6,101,503 (hereinafter referred to as Cooper) as applied to claim 1 above, in view of Mathis, U.S. Patent 6,269,254.

In regard to claim 9, incorporating the rejection of claim 1:

“...executable file operates upon parameters of a wireless communication network.”

Cooper does not teach that an executable file operates upon parameters from a wireless network. However, Mathis teaches that an executable file operates upon parameters of a wireless network

(column 10, lines 1–10). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the client/server network environment of Cooper with Mathis because the system functionality would be enhanced in a wireless communication environment, and such an environment would necessarily pass parameters to the executable file processed by the CGI.

In regard to claim 19, incorporating the rejection of claim 13:

“...said executable file operates upon parameters of a wireless communication network.”

Rejected for the same reasons put forth in the rejection of claim 9.

13. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Cooper et al., U.S. Patent 6,101,503 (hereinafter referred to as Cooper) as applied to claim 2 above, in view of Fujishima, U.S. Patent 6,449,661, and further in view of Kirk et al., U.S. Patent 5,768,578.

In regard to claim 11, incorporating the rejection of claim 2:

“Said server is operable to run a CGI script that calls a compiler or an interpreter;”
Cooper does not teach a script calling a compiler or an interpreter. However, Fujishima teaches that a script calls a compiler (column 14, lines 55–60). A CGI script is another kind of script designed to call non-HTML server applications. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the client/server network environment of Cooper with the capability of the server to call a compiler (or an interpreter) from a script as taught by Fujishima because the script allows the server to independently process information for the web browser of Cooper by running all the necessary routines, including a compiler.

“Said compiler or interpreter extracts data corresponding to at least one of GET method and POST method data from said text representing said executable file;” Methods GET and POST would have been well known FORM attributes in HTTP and CGI communication at the time the invention was made. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the well-known art of checking the attributes containing a GET method or a POST method in order to obtain the required text information.

“Said compiler or interpreter URL-decodes the extracted data GET method and POST method data;” Neither Cooper nor Fujishima teaches an interpreter or a compiler decoding a URL. However, Kirk teaches URL decoding by an interpreter. Methods GET and POST would have been well known FORM attributes in HTTP and CGI communication at the time the invention was made. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the client/server network environment of Cooper with the capability of the server to call a compiler (or an interpreter) from a script as taught by Fujishima, further combined with the teaching of Kirk which allows an interpreter (or the compiler of Fujishima) to decode the URL because it is necessary to determine proper method of extracting the information to be interpreted or compiled.

“Said compiler or interpreter compiles...the decoded GET method and POST method data.” Compiling or interpreting is an inherent part of an interpreter or a compiler respectively. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made that after decoding the GET or POST method to determine how to receive the subject file, that it would interpreted or compiled.

14. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Cooper et al., U.S. Patent 6,101,503 (hereinafter referred to as Cooper) in view of Fujishima, U.S. Patent 6,449,661, and further in view of Kirk et al., U.S. Patent 5,768,578 as applied to claim 11, and further in view of Weiner et al., U.S. Patent 6,041,331 (hereinafter referred to as Weiner).

In regard to claim 12, incorporating the rejection of claim 11:

“Said compiler or interpreter is operable to perform the extraction by:

“treating data from said browser as an alphanumeric string; Neither Cooper nor Fujishima teaches treating browser data as an alphanumeric string, searching for a CGI variable, and excerpting the variable. However, Weiner teaches a method of treating browser data as an alphanumeric string (column 8, lines 10–27). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the client/server network environment of Cooper with the capability of the server to call a compiler (or an interpreter) from a script as taught by Fujishima, further combined with the teaching of Weiner to treat the data as an alphanumeric string because it would allow a simpler implementation using a script to translate the data.

“searching for at least one script-related CGI variable ...

“excerpting a part of said alphanumeric text string...as the value of a predefined variable used by said compiler or interpreter; Neither Cooper nor Fujishima teaches treating browser data as an alphanumeric string, searching for a CGI variable, and excerpting the variable. However, Weiner teaches a method of treating browser data as an alphanumeric string (column 8, lines 10–27). The method of finding a CGI variable representing the executable file and excerpting the text is inherent in the Weiner system. Therefore, it would have been obvious

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to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the client/server network environment of Cooper with the capability of the server to call a compiler (or an interpreter) from a script as taught by Fujishima, further combined with the teaching of Weiner to treat the data as an alphanumeric string because it would allow a simpler implementation using a script to translate the data.

“URL-decoding said value of said predefined variable.” Neither Cooper nor Fujishima teaches an interpreter or a compiler decoding a URL. However, Kirk teaches URL decoding by an interpreter. Methods GET and POST would have been well known FORM attributes in HTTP and CGI communication at the time the invention was made. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the client/server network environment of Cooper with the capability of the server to call a compiler (or an interpreter) from a script as taught by Fujishima, further combined with the teaching of Kirk which allows an interpreter (or the compiler of Fujishima) to decode the URL because it is necessary to determine proper method of extracting the information to be interpreted or compiled.

15. Claims 25 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Potts, Jr. et al., U.S. Patent 6,516,339 (hereinafter referred to as Potts) as applied to claims 24 and 26 respectively above, and further in view of in view of Mathis, U.S. Patent 6,269,254.

In regard to claims 25 and 27, incorporating the rejection of claims 24 and 26 respectively:

“...said separate system is a wireless communication network, and said executable file is a script written in ... (WAMIL) scripting language.” Potts does not teach a separate wireless network. However, Mathis teaches that an executable file operates upon parameters of a wireless network (column 10, lines 1–10). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the client/server network environment of Potts with the wireless network of Mathis because the system functionality would be enhanced in a wireless communication environment, including mobility and remote communications.

Response to Amendment

16. Applicant's arguments filed on October 9, 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive:

(A) The Applicant has argued:

Independent claim 1, in part, recites that the server receives the request that includes text representing an executable file. Applicant is willing to assume for the sake of argument that the Cooper patent discloses a server that receives a request that includes a relationship query intended for a database. But a request that includes a relationship query cannot reasonably be interpreted as a request that includes text representing an executable file. As such, the recitation in claim 1 of "the server receiving a request, including said text, from said web browser," the antecedent basis for "said text" being "text representing and executable and file," represents a distinction over the Cooper patent.

Independent claim 13 recites a similar distinction over the Cooper patent, namely "the web browser making a request to said server that includes said text representing an executable file."

Examiner's response:

The Cooper invention discloses a query (a server request) that includes text from a web browser. Cooper teaches that the text which causes a query to execute. The term (text) is passed to the JAVA program, which contacts the server receiving the request, which includes the text (e.g., see also Figure 4).

(B) The Applicant has argued:

Independent claim 24, in part, recites a method of at least one of testing and manipulating parameters of a separate system connected to the server. Applicant is willing to assume for the sake of argument that a back-end system according to the Potts patent could correspond to the separate system recited in claim 24. But Applicant disagrees that the query disclosed by the Potts patent of the back-end system represents at least one of testing and manipulating parameters of the back-end system. This is simply not present in the literal disclosure of the Potts patent.

Examiner's response:

The Applicant's limitation in claim 24 does not recite the "separate system to be tested and manipulated" as suggested in the Applicant's response, but rather "tested or manipulated." The Web browser in the Potts invention receives results back from the query after the system on the server is manipulated to produce a result. Manipulation is a term having a very broad range of possible meanings, including the reception of a request consequently executing a file, which in turn produces a result generated by the execution of the file as taught by Potts.

Conclusion

17. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

18. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lawrence Shrader whose telephone number is (703) 305-8046. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 08:00-16:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kakali Chaki can be reached on (703) 305-9662. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 746-7239.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Lawrence Shrader
Examiner
Art Unit 2124

17 December 2003

Kakali Chaki
KAKALI CHAKI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100